



# 1Z0-1085-20<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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## QUESTION 1

Which feature is not component of Oracle cloud Infrastructure identity and Access management service?

- A. federation
- B. User Credential
- C. Network Security Group
- D. Policies

Correct Answer: C

**Components of IAM RESOURCE** The cloud objects that your company's employees create and use when interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example: compute instances, block storage volumes, virtual cloud networks (VCNs), subnets, route tables, etc. **USER** An individual employee or system that needs to manage or use your company's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Users might need to launch instances, manage remote disks, work with your virtual cloud network, etc. End users of your application are not typically IAM users. Users have one or more IAM credentials (see User Credentials). **GROUP** A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment. **DYNAMIC GROUP** A special type of group that contains resources (such as compute instances) that match rules that you define (thus the membership can change dynamically as matching resources are created or deleted). These instances act as "principal" actors and can make API calls to services according to policies that you write for the dynamic group. **NETWORK SOURCE** A group of IP addresses that are allowed to access resources in your tenancy. The IP addresses can be public IP addresses or IP addresses from a VCN within your tenancy. After you create the network source, you use policy to restrict access to only requests that originate from the IPs in the network source. **COMPARTMENT** A collection of related resources. Compartments are a fundamental component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for organizing and isolating your cloud resources. You use them to clearly separate resources for the purposes of measuring usage and billing, access (through the use of policies), and isolation (separating the resources for one project or business unit from another). A common approach is to create a compartment for each major part of your organization. For more information, see *Setting Up Your Tenancy*. **TENANCY** The root compartment that contains all of your organization's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Oracle automatically creates your company's tenancy for you. Directly within the tenancy are your IAM entities (users, groups, compartments, and some policies; you can also put policies into compartments inside the tenancy). You place the other types of cloud resources (e.g., instances, virtual networks, block storage volumes, etc.) inside the compartments that you create. **POLICY** A document that specifies who can access which resources, and how. Access is granted at the group and compartment level, which means you can write a policy that gives a group a specific type of access within a specific compartment, or to the tenancy itself. If you give a group access to the tenancy, the group automatically gets the same type of access to all the compartments inside the tenancy. For more information, see *Example Scenario and How Policies Work*. The word "policy" is used by people in different ways: to mean an individual statement written in the policy language; to mean a collection of statements in a single, named "policy" document (which has an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID) assigned to it); and to mean the overall body of policies your organization uses to control access to resources. **HOME REGION** The region where your IAM resources reside. All IAM resources are global and available across all regions, but the master set of definitions reside in a single region, the home region. You must make changes to your IAM resources in your home region. The changes will be automatically propagated to all regions. For more information, see *Managing Regions*. **FEDERATION** A relationship that an administrator configures between an identity provider and a service provider. When you federate Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with an identity provider, you manage users and groups in the identity provider. You manage authorization in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure's IAM service. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancies are federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service by default. Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/overview.htm>

## QUESTION 2



Which statement is true for an oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance?

- A. Compute instance always get a public IP address
- B. Compute instance does not use a boot volume
- C. Compute instance cannot leverage auto scaling feature
- D. Compute instance always get a private IP address

Correct Answer: D

When you create an instance, the instance is automatically attached to a virtual network interface card (VNIC) in the cloud network's subnet and given a private IP address from the subnet's CIDR. You can let the IP address be automatically assigned, or you can specify a particular address of your choice. The private IP address lets instances within the cloud network communicate with each other.

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/launchinginstance.htm> Instances use IP addresses for communication. Each instance has at least one private IP address and optionally one or more public IP addresses. A private IP address enables the instance to communicate with other instances inside the VCN, or with hosts in your on-premises network (via an IPSec VPN or Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect). A public IP address enables the instance to communicate with hosts on the internet. Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPaddresses.htm>

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### QUESTION 3

Which describes a key benefit of using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. With OCI, you can only run Java based workloads on bare metal.
- B. With OCI, you can run only cloud-native workloads.
- C. Only bare metal workloads are supported on OCI.
- D. OCI offers consistent performance with a predictable pricing model.

Correct Answer: D

<https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/pricing.html>

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OCI offers consistent performance with a predictable pricing model - is the best suited answer.

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Only bare metal workloads are supported in OCI - False, since you can work with VMs etc too

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With OCI, you can run cloud native workloads - False, since you can work with on-premise by connecting it to OCI too.

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With OCI, you can only run Java based workloads on bare metal - False since Java is not the only programming



language supported by OCI.

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#### QUESTION 4

Which two situations incur costs in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Data ingress from the internet
- B. Transferring data across regions
- C. Transferring data from one instance to another in the same Availability Domain
- D. Data egress to the internet
- E. Transferring data from one instance to another across different Availability Domains in a Region

Correct Answer: BD

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#### QUESTION 5

Which Oracle cloud infrastructure capability can be used to protect against power failures within an availability Domain?

- A. Data Plane
- B. Fault Domains
- C. Services Cells
- D. Top of Rack Switch

Correct Answer: B

A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains. To control the placement of your compute instances, bare metal DB system instances, or virtual machine DB system instances, you can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance or instance pool at launch time. If you don't specify the fault domain, the system selects one for you. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure makes a best-effort anti-affinity placement across different fault domains, while optimizing for available capacity in the availability domain. To change the fault domain for an instance, terminate it and launch a new instance in the preferred fault domain. Use fault domains to do the following things: Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures. Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.

Reference: <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/using-availability-domains-and-fault-domains-to-improveapplication-resiliency>